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The Charleston Co-Operative Creamery begun in 1894 by George Daybell and later expanded to this building by Mr. Daybell and Joseph R. Murdock.

they had seven milk wagons bringing in milk from local farms. They processed about 21,000 gallons of milk a day, and sold their butter, cheese and other milk products as far west as California and into the eastern markets.

Nymphas C. Murdock's son, Joseph, built a saw mill on the Provo River just north of Charleston, east of the Provo River bridge and west of the George Edwards home. A pond was also built in which water was stored over-night to provide a sufficient supply for the following day's operation. Logs were hauled from all parts of the valley to the saw mill which operated successfully for many years.

Through the years there have been many other businesses in Charle-
ton. Emil Kohler ran a meat market, while Phoebe North Daybell had
a millinery shop. Sarah Ritchie Wright had a fine dressmaking parlor,
while Ernest Bates was proprietor of a popular ice cream and confection-
ary parlor. One of the state's leading mid-wives, Mrs. Etta Wagstaff,
also practiced in Charleston.

Charleston's main industrial efforts, however, have centered around agriculture. Thousands of acres of meadow lands have supported large herds of dairy cattle, flocks of blooded sheep and hundreds of head of fine beef cattle.

From the farms near Charleston have annually come some 40,000 bushels of grain and hundreds of tons of hay. Bishop John M. Ritchie and some associates purchased and imported a herd of some 300 head of pure-bred Hereford cattle, and later Hyrum, Moroni and Fred Winter-
ton and John C. Whiting imported fine breeding stock to make Charles-

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An early sheep camp on the range in the mountains near Charleston.

ton the Hereford headquarters of Utah. John M. Ritchie and the Allen brothers were also breeders of fine Percheron horses.

The railroad came to Charleston in 1899, and the first train arrived Sept. 6 at 2 p.m. The train carried six carloads of people from Provo who had been given free rides as the first passengers traveling



Haying time on the Wright farm in Charleston. Pictured here are William Stacy Wright, William T. Wright, Ethel, Elsie and Sarah Wright.



The North Mercantile Store in Charleston, one of the community's prosperous business firms for many years. It was closed down when the Deer Creek project inundated the area.

Those who settled Charleston were members of the Church, seeking freedom and an opportunity to worship according to the dictates of their consciences. Through the years, the L.D.S. Church has been the only religious group in Charleston, and has fostered peace and progress in the community.

David Walker, one of the early Charleston settlers, was the first presiding elder in the community, but served only a short time until he moved back to Salt Lake City. George Noakes was the next presiding elder, and served from about 1865 to 1866 when the settlement was disbanded during the Black Hawk War. Meetings were held in private homes up until that time.

When the people began resettling Charleston in 1867, Elder Noakes was again appointed presiding elder and served about a year. Elder John Watkins of Midway was then called to be presiding elder, and he traveled back and forth from Midway to conduct Church meetings. Since the first bridge over the Provo River between Charleston and Midway was not constructed until 1892, Elder Watkins often had to travel long distances until he could find a place to cross the river.

Elder Watkins directed the building of the first permanent chapel in Charleston in 1873, doing much of the building work himself. Counselors to Elder Watkins were George Powell and Enoch Richins. Later, Elder Powell moved away and Nymphus C. Murdock was called as first counselor. William Wright was first clerk in the Church and served for many years.



The Charleston School Class of 1920, Clifford L. Madsen, teacher. Shown are, top row, left to right, Verda Daybell, Sina Watson Duke, Blanch Widdison Anderson, Roger Allen, Lorna Simmons Thacker, Dora Wright Lamb, LaPreal Thacker Stoker. Second row, Velma Johnson, Clara Forman Webb, Clifford L. Madsen, teacher, Vilda Winterton and Merle Casper Jacobson. Bottom row, Horace Ritchie, Elvoy Wagstaff, Reed Edwards, Clifford W. Ritchie, Wallace G. Casper and Stacy Brown.

the numerous patriotic floats—mostly hay wagons transformed by eager energy into tableaux of various patriotic themes.

"So the day began and so it continued through the orations, songs and band music that made up the morning outdoor program, through the afternoon sports climaxed by the annual baseball game between single and married men, and finally into the evening dance—the highlight of the day for the young couples, but an anticlimax to tired, sticky children now beginning to sag to sleep on benches or on the laps of weary mothers. The day stretched from dawn to midnight. Everyone came and stayed to the end."

In recent years, to revive an appreciation for community-participation holidays, the Mutual Improvement Associations of Charleston have renewed the July 24th celebration, including the cannonading in the early morning, a program, lunch stands, miniature parade, racing and other games for children and fireworks in the evening.

Dramatics in Charleston has also been a good source of community entertainment for many years, particularly in the days before automobiles could carry people rapidly to other areas for shows or excitement.

From the day the first settlers set up their cabins they grouped to-

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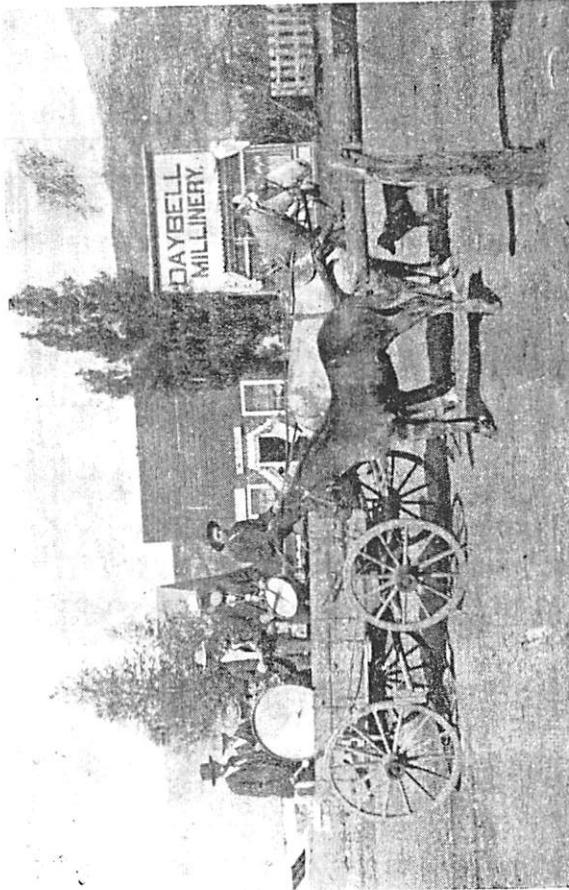
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The Charleston Orchestra, pictured about 1904. Seated are Eliza Wright and T. Fred Winterton. Standing, left to right, are Fred Daybell, Frank Webster and Frank Daybell.



The Bates Band of Charleston. John H. Price is shown driving the team. Members of the band pictured are Brother Bates and his sons Arthur, Ernest and John.